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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CONFINEMENT ON THE SELF-CONCEPT
MAY 71 L J BECCARIA

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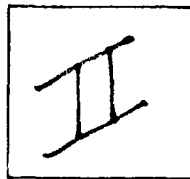
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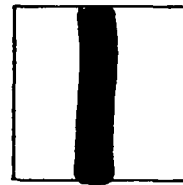
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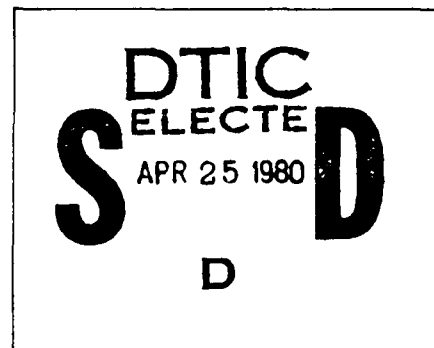
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Human Resources Research Organization
300 North Washington Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Consulting Report

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CONFINEMENT ON
THE SELF-CONCEPT OF MILITARY STOCKADE INMATES

by

Louis J. Beccaria

May 1971

Work Unit ESPRIT: "Development of Methods for Improving
Soldier Adjustment to the Army"

This Consulting Report has been prepared to provide information on the results of exploratory research. It has been issued by the Director of Division No. 2, HumRRO. It has not been reviewed by, nor does it necessarily represent the official opinion or policy of the President, Human Resources Research Organization or the Department of the Army.

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FOREWORD

The present research study was conducted in connection with Work Unit ESPRIT. This work unit was designed to investigate the causes of attitude deterioration and discontent among enlisted men and to determine the effect of the military environment on these attitudes. Specifically, this research effort is an attempt to understand the effect of different levels of confinement on the self-concept of military stockade inmates. It is hoped that the results of this research will aid the Army in analyzing and re-evaluating its efforts directed toward the rehabilitation of delinquent soldiers. Secondly, it is hoped that this study will shed some light on the manpower efficiency problem as it relates to confined military personnel.

Work Unit ESPRIT is being conducted at Human Resources Research Organization, Division No. 2, Fort Knox, Kentucky. The Division Director is Dr. Donald F. Haggard; the Work Unit Leader is Mr. Eugene H. Drucker. Support is provided by the U.S. Army Armor Human Research Unit; LTC Joseph A. DeAngelis is the military chief.

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THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT LEVELS OF CONFINEMENT ON
THE SELF-CONCEPT OF MILITARY STOCKADE INMATES

INTRODUCTION

With the advent of the Volunteer Army, there will be an increasing need for the Army to make maximum use of its manpower. The Army will be smaller in size, and each soldier will be expected to make a maximum contribution to the Army's overall mission.

Stockade confinement is currently a major factor in the loss of necessary manpower. Men who are incarcerated in a confinement facility serve no important function for the Army and act as a drain on its needed manpower. Consequently, the Army has attempted to rehabilitate these men so that, when they are released, they can once again make a positive contribution to the Army program.

Over the past few years there has been an increase in the number of military offenders in the Army.¹ Many of these offenders are soldiers who have previously violated military laws and have previously been exposed to the correctional program of an Army installation confinement facility. Although the Army has exerted a considerable amount of effort toward the rehabilitation of these military offenders, the numbers which continually fill the correctional facilities suggest that this effort has been ineffective.

Considering the requirements of the Volunteer Army, and the present high recidivist rate, it has become increasingly important to examine the effectiveness of present stockade confinement procedures in bringing about desired rehabilitation. If these procedures are ineffective in bringing about adjustment of stockade inmates, it is likely that these men will contribute little to the Army's goals upon release.

Realizing this fact, the Army has committed itself to a program of research to determine whether or not its correctional practices are, in fact, effective and correctional.² One approach to evaluating the effectiveness of correctional efforts is to examine those aspects of an individual which are affected by the rehabilitation process and to appraise the effect of confinement on those aspects.

One aspect of the individual which may be affected by confinement is his self-concept. Thus, one purpose of a confinement program

¹Marion Wood, CPT, "Spotting Potential AWOLS from Personnel Data Cards," ARMY, February, 1970, p. 60-61.

²This commitment arises out of the Special Civilian Committee Report For the Study of the United States Army Confinement System, published 15 May 1970. This committee was chaired by Austin H. McCormick and was initiated at the request of the Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.

geared toward rehabilitation might be to increase the individual's self-concept; i.e., to cause him to perceive himself as being a more worthwhile person. Unfortunately, the experience of confinement may have the opposite effect; it may cause inmates to perceive themselves as being less worthwhile people. This fact is borne out by a study conducted by Harjit S. Sandhu in India a few years ago.³ His study was designed to determine the effect of short-term institutionalization on prison inmates. The results of this research showed that over a 90-day period, self-concept was found to deteriorate significantly among inmates who were confined in a traditionally restrictive and custodial atmosphere where there was much idle time to spend and no psychological treatment offered. Thus, with regards to the Army, such an effect on military stockade inmates may cause these inmates to feel that they cannot succeed in the Army, and thereby lead to an increase in subsequent delinquent behavior. Furthermore, if such an effect does occur, it could be directly related to the severity of confinement, possibly causing the greatest deterioration in self-concept to those who are in the greatest need of rehabilitation.

The primary purpose of the present investigation is to examine the effects of different levels of confinement on inmates. Within the military correctional system, there is a continuum of confinement severity ranging from company-area restriction to incarceration in a Federal penitentiary. An intermediate level of confinement severity, stockade confinement, was selected for this study. Within this level, two sub-levels of confinement were included: a Minimum Security level and a Medium Security level. The Minimum Security level is, by and large, characterized by better living conditions and less restriction on activities than is the Medium Security level. That is, those confined in Minimum Security live in a bay-area setting much as do Basic and Aft trainees. The only bars in evidence are those separating this section from the rest of the stockade. Much of the inmates' day is spent in some type of productive activity since they are required to go on work details throughout the post under unarmed guard. They are afforded recreational facilities such as television and pool tables.

Those confined in Medium Security, on the other hand, live in a wing of the stockade composed of large multi-man cells, each cell holding about 10-12 men. These inmates often spend much of their time in idleness, as they are not required to go on work details as are the Minimum Security inmates. Their recreational facilities are, in general, more restricted than those in the Minimum Security section. They have limited access to television or pool tables.

³Harjit S. Sandhu, "Impact of Short-Term Institutionalization On Prison Inmates," British Journal Of Criminology, July, 1964, p. 461-67.

Thus, these two levels of confinement may have an important and differentiating effect on the self-concept of these men. It is possible that the more restrictive and custodial the surroundings, the more greatly an inmate's self-concept is affected. If so, it is important to determine whether these levels of confinement act as agents or deterrents in the rehabilitation process.

A secondary purpose of the present study is to obtain background data dealing with the subjects' personal history that might be related to level of self-concept. Such factors as age, education, marital status, race, etc. have been recognized as having a definite bearing on the development of an individual's self-concept. Those individuals who have experienced a poor personal background tend to develop a lower self-concept than others who have not had such a background. Likewise, those with lower self-concepts are frequently found to have engaged in some form of delinquent behavior. Thus, knowledge of the relative level of self-concept upon assignment to a confinement facility may provide the correctional staff with an index of inmates' needs for rehabilitation.

METHOD

Subjects

To determine the effects of different levels of confinement on inmates' self-concept, a self-concept questionnaire was administered at two different periods of time to three groups of soldiers. These soldiers were divided into two experimental groups of confined delinquents and a control group of non-delinquents.

One level of confinement, the Minimum Security Group, consisted of 13 men confined at the Fort Knox Confinement Facility. The second level of confinement, the Medium Security Group, consisted of 24 men also incarcerated at the Fort Knox Confinement Facility. Level of confinement was not based on inmates' previous record or present offense. Rather, assignment to the Minimum or Medium Security level was based generally on the individuals' initial behavior pattern.

The Control Group consisted of 29 men assigned to the 194th Armored Brigade. These men had never been in a stockade. The scores obtained from these men served as a standard with which to compare the scores from the experimental groups. By such a comparison, the effects of confinement on self-concept could be determined.

Measuring Instruments

The Self-Concept Questionnaire (see Appendix A) consisted of 30 pairs of bipolar adjectives. The adjectives within each pair were opposite in meaning, and separated by a 7-point scale, such as:

Friendly : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : Unfriendly

Honest : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : ____ : Dishonest

Each subject was asked to describe himself by placing a mark in one of the spaces between each pair of adjectives. The closer the mark was to an adjective, the more closely he thought that trait described himself. This procedure was an adaptation of the semantic differential technique formulated by Osgood, Suci, and Tannenbaum.⁴ The two adjectives in each pair differed in social desirability. One adjective was always high in social desirability (e.g., Friendly, Honest), and the other was always low in social desirability (e.g., Unfriendly, Dishonest). The highly desirable items appeared on the right in half of the scales, and on the left in the other half. This was done to control for the tendency of some subjects to respond with only the right or the left of the scale.

⁴C.E. Osgood, G.A. Suci, and P.H. Tannenbaum, The Measurement of Meaning, (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1957).

In addition, a Background Questionnaire (see Appendix B) was administered to all subjects in order to gain insight into the factors in their personal history which may have played a part in the development of their self-concept. The questions asked in this questionnaire sought information such as the subjects' age, race, education, marital status, previous confinement experience, etc.

Testing Procedure

The subjects in the experimental groups were tested initially within three days of their entering the confinement facility. They were tested again 30 days later while still in confinement. The testing sessions on both occasions were conducted in a classroom within the confinement facility.

The men in the Control Group were also tested twice, the second testing taking place 30 days after the initial testing. The testing sessions for this group were conducted in the 194th Armored Brigade classroom.

The research design employed in this study is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Research Design for the Confinement Study

Group	Test 1	Test 2
Control Group- (No Confinement)	N=29	N=29
Minimum Security Level Confinement	N=13	N=13
Medium Security Level Confinement	N=14	N=14

RESULTS

Confinement

The Self-Concept Questionnaire was scored by assigning numerical values to each response according to its social desirability. The most socially desirable response was given a weight of 7, and the least socially desirable response was given a weight of 1. The values of the 30 responses made by a subject were then summed. The range of possible scores was 30 to 210. The higher the score, the better the subject's self-concept.

The scores were analyzed to determine the effect of different levels of confinement on the self-concept of military offenders. Table 2 presents the measures of central tendency and variation from the mean for the two experimental groups and the control group on each of the two administrations of the Self-Concept Questionnaire. The results showed that the mean self-concept score was highest for the Control Group and lowest for the Medium Security Group during each of the two sessions.

Table 2

Range, Mean, and Standard Deviation for the Test Performance of
the Minimum and Medium Security Groups and the Control Group

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Test Periods</u>					
	<u>1st Test</u>			<u>2nd Test</u>		
	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>
Control	90-190	157.83	20.87	87-189	155.06	21.99
Minimum Security	120-194	153.54	26.10	94-198	144.92	30.92
Medium Security	120-182	141.50	22.02	71-178	134.88	26.12

To determine the reliability of the Self-Concept Questionnaire, a Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation was calculated between the test-retest self-concept scores of those in the Control Group.⁵ The Correlation was .86, significant at the .01 level of confidence.

Table 3 shows the results of an analysis of variance of self-concept scores. A significant main effect was obtained for groups, indicating that there was a difference among the three groups involved

⁵The time period between the 1st and 2nd testings was 30 days.

in the study. The main effect for test periods was not significant, however, indicating that self-concept scores did not change over the 30-day period. The interaction between groups and test periods was not significant.

Table 3

Analysis of Variance Between the Minimum, Medium, and Control Groups
On the Self-Concept Questionnaire

<u>Source</u>	<u>df</u>	<u>ms</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>p</u>
Total	131	--	--	--
Between Subjects	65	--	--	--
Groups	2	4,403	14.50	<.01
Error _b	63	301	--	--
Within Subjects	66	--	--	--
Test Periods	1	315	.36	NS
Test Periods x Groups	2	462	.52	NS
Error _w	63	881	--	--

Since a significant difference between groups was found, "t" tests were conducted for each pair of groups to determine the source of significance. These tests revealed no significant difference between the Minimum Security Group and the Medium Security Group, nor between the Minimum Security Group and the Control Group on either the initial testing or the follow-up test. There was, however, a significant difference in self-concept scores between the Medium Security Group and the Control Group on both test administrations. The results of these tests are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4

"t" Tests of Significance of the Difference Between the Mean Self-Concept Scores of the Minimum Security, Medium Security and Control Groups

GROUPS	CONTROL	MINIMUM SECURITY	MEDIUM SECURITY
1st Test			
CONTROL		.57	2.67*
MINIMUM SECURITY	1.16		1.44
MEDIUM SECURITY	2.99*	1.01	
2nd Test			

*Indicates significance at $p < .01$ level.

Background

To determine the similarities and differences in the backgrounds of the subjects in the three groups, a frequency distribution was constructed using the information contained in the Background Questionnaire (see Table 5). The distributions revealed that the Medium Security Group was younger by three years in comparison with the Minimum Security Group and by one year when compared with the Control Group. The two delinquent groups did not differ from each other in years of education; however, they tended to have less education than did the Control Group.

In other background areas, the Medium Security Group differed substantially from the other two groups. That is, Medium Security inmates tended to be Black and US component (drafted) soldiers more often than the other subjects; a greater proportion of the Medium Security Group was single, and they had spent less time in the Army. The data also showed that this group of inmates came more frequently from a smaller home locale and from homes broken by separation and divorce.

The Control Group showed a higher percentage of brothers in the military. The Minimum Security Group demonstrated a higher occasion of having had brothers who had spent time in a military stockade.

Concerning delinquency backgrounds, the three groups differed little in incidence of having previously been fired from a civilian job. The Medium Security inmates, however, showed a greater frequency of civilian arrests, civilian confinement, Article 15 citations*, previous stockade confinement and AWOL violations.

Table 5

Frequency Breakdown for Background Factors Between the Minimum and Medium Security Groups and the Control Group

Group	Mean Age (Years)	Mean Education (Years)	Race (Black)	Component (US)	Married	Mean Time Spent In Service (Non)	Parents Separated/ Divorced	Residence (Large City >100,00)
CONTROL	21.0	11.5	3%	17%	41%	24	10%	35%
MINIMUM SECURITY	23.2	10.5	31%	46%	38%	22	23%	31%
MEDIUM SECURITY	19.7	10.6	88%	71%	16%	17	46%	13%

Group	Brother In The Military	Brother Confined In Stockade	Fired From Civilian Job	Civilian Arrests	Civilian Confinement	Article 15	Previous Stockade Confinement	AWOL
CONTROL	59%	0%	17%	14%	17%	48%	0%	
MINIMUM SECURITY	46%	23%	15%	54%	15%	46%	54%	62%
MEDIUM SECURITY	39%	0%	17%	63%	58%	63%	63%	83%

*An Article 15 is a provision of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It is a non-judicial punishment given by a commander to one of his subordinates for a relatively minor offense not warranting summary, special, or general court-martial

DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

Confinement

The primary purpose of this investigation was to study the effect of different levels of confinement on the self-concept of military stockade inmates. It was hypothesized that there would be a decrease in self-concept as a result of 30 days confinement in a stockade setting, and that this decrease would be greater in the more restrictive Medium Security level than in the less restrictive Minimum Security level of confinement. It was believed that the decrease in self-concept would come about as a result of the traditional custodial atmosphere of such a facility and the lack of genuine psychological treatment given its inmates.

The results of the present investigation suggest that there was no significant change in self-concept experienced by either of the confined groups as measured over the 30-day period. Those in the Minimum Security Group did not differ significantly from the non-confined group, nor did they differ significantly from those in the Medium Security Group. Those in the Medium Security Group did differ significantly, however, from the non-confined group at both the initial test and at the retest period 30 days later.

It is possible that a 30-day confinement period is too short a time to appreciably affect self-concept. However, a decrease of 7 and 9 points, respectively, in the self-concept scores of the Medium and Minimum Security Groups suggests that confinement was beginning to have an impact on these men and that after longer periods of confinement, a significant change in self-concept would have occurred. This possibility is supported by the study undertaken by the Indian criminologist, Harjit S. Sandhu.⁶ Sandhu investigated the effect of a 90-day period of institutionalization on prison inmates. The results indicated that self-concept deteriorated significantly over the 90-day period when inmates are incarcerated in a traditional restrictive, custodial atmosphere with much idle time to spend and no psychological treatment offered.

Background

An analysis of the background data on inmates in the Medium Security Group suggests that they have a more prevalent history of delinquency than those inmates in the Minimum Security Group or those men in the Control Group. It is possible that this delinquency history may have led to a decrease in their self-concepts. Thus, the soldiers who have a longer history of delinquency may consequently view themselves as less worthwhile than soldiers who have not committed such acts and who

⁶Sandhu, op. cit., p. 461-67.

perceive themselves as adhering to the laws and adjusting to their military life.

The soldier who commits an offense and is incarcerated in a stockade knows that he has not properly fulfilled his function as a member of the Army. Since he is a social being, he may tend to perceive himself as being out of line in the eyes of those members of his immediate social system who expect adjustive behavior on his part. This interpretation is based on the concept of the "looking-glass self" as formulated by the American sociologist Charles H. Cooley.⁷ This concept is founded on the idea that "A person is influenced by what he imagines is his appearance to other persons, what he imagines to be their judgment of him, and his resultant feelings of pride or mortification." In this way, it may be very possible for delinquency to have a deteriorating effect on one's self-concept.

Another possible explanation for the results stems from the fact that self-concept was markedly lower in the Medium Security Group initially than it was in the Minimum Security Group and in the Control Group. Thus, the data suggest that the self-concepts of the men in the Medium Security Group were lower than those of the men in the Control Group even before entering confinement. When this difference in self-concept actually occurred cannot be stated with any degree of certainty based on the present data. It is possible that background factors occurring prior to military service may have played an important part in the development of their self-concept.

One of the background factors which appears to set the Medium Security Group apart from the others is race. As is noted in Table 5, a larger percentage (88%) of the inmates in the Medium Security Group were Black than were the inmates of the Minimum Security Group (31%) or the subjects in the Control Group (3%). The fact that Blacks in our country very often have come from disadvantaged home environments and poor socio-economic backgrounds may lend credence to the idea that their self-concepts may have been adversely affected by these conditions. Also, this group came more often from a home environment broken by separation and divorce than did the other two groups. Since home environment, too, is regarded as an important factor in the development of one's self-concept, it is conceivable that this factor contributed significantly to the development of the self-concepts of this Medium Security Group.

Additional analysis of prior delinquency history gives us some added insight into the interrelationship of delinquency background and self-concept in this Medium Security Group. In accordance with the

⁷ L. J. Ross, Basic Sociology, (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Co., 1931).

findings of Brodsky and Eggleston⁸ who maintain that "military delinquents have a higher incidence of civilian offenses than control groups," analysis of the background data of the three groups indicates that the Medium Security Group tended to have been arrested and confined in civilian life more often than the Minimum Security and Control Groups. The Medium Security Group was also given more Article 15 citations while in the Army, and had more previous experience in a military stockade than the other two groups.

Summary

The results of this investigation suggest that confinement in a stockade causes no significant change in self-concept over a 30-day period of time, although a downward trend was noted. The data do appear to suggest, however, that self-concept may be affected by personal background factors and that both of these may then be related to delinquent tendencies.

The finding that self-concept tends to be significantly lower among offenders in the Medium Security Group than among those in the Control Group may be of interest in developing predictive or rehabilitation programs. In terms of manpower efficiency in the Volunteer Army, this finding may have valuable implications. First, self-concept may be a useful tool in the development of a pre-induction or pre-offense diagnostic instrument for identifying those men who are most likely to engage in some form of delinquent behavior in the Army. By identifying these men in advance, future commanders could be alerted to the fact that these men may experience some adjustment difficulty in their military career. Subsequently, some action could be taken to work with these people more closely, taking into greater consideration their needs and deficiencies. Secondly, self-concept could be utilized as a post-offense disposition device in military corrections by aiding in the prediction of successful adjustment of inmates upon early release from confinement. In terms of the overall mission of the Army, the use of such an indicator could be helpful in bringing about a decrease in net losses in manpower and an increase in manpower efficiency. Finally, self-concept may be one aspect of the individual that could be positively affected by rehabilitation programs, thereby decreasing the present recidivism rates.

⁸Stanley J. Brodsky & Norman E. Eggleston, The Military Prison: Theory, Research, and Practice, (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1970).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
Fort Knox, Kentucky

SELF-ANALYSIS QUESTIONNAIRE

Directions

Below you will find some pairs of words which are opposite in meaning, such as Friendly and Unfriendly. They are often used to describe how a person feels about himself. Use these words to describe how you feel about yourself today by placing an "X" in one of the spaces between the pairs of words.

If you think one of the words in a pair describes your feelings almost exactly, place an "X" in the space right next to that word.

For example:

Friendly : X : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : Unfriendly

However, if you think your feelings really do not lie any closer to those described by either of the words, then place an "X" in the space mid-way between the two words. For example:

Friendly : _____ : _____ : _____ : X : _____ : _____ : _____ : Unfriendly

Otherwise, place an "X" in the space closer to the word which most clearly states how you feel about yourself; the closer the mark is to one word means the more closely you think that word fits your feelings about yourself. For example: If you feel that you are often Friendly, but not always, you might wish to mark your answer as follows:

Friendly : _____ : X : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : Unfriendly

If you think you are sometimes Unfriendly, you would place an "X" as follows:

Friendly :____:____:____:____: X :____:____: Unfriendly

Look at the words at both ends of the line before you put in your "X." Work rapidly; your first answer is likely to be the best. Do not omit any items and mark each item only once. If there is anything you do not understand, please raise your hand and ask about it.

.....BEGIN.....

NAME _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

UNIT _____ TODAY'S DATE _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Hardworking	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Lazy
Responsible	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Irresponsible
Cooperative	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Uncooperative
Bold	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Timid
Generous	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Selfish
Act on Impulse	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Self-Controlled
Depend on Others	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Depend Only on Myself
Cautious	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Take Chances
Lead Others	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Follow Others
Respectful of Others	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Disrespectful of Others
Unfriendly	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Friendly
Reliable	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Unreliable
Use Poor Judgment	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Use Excellent Judgment
Quick- Tempered	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Cool-Headed
Sad	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Happy
Good	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Bad
Valuable	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Worthless
Patient	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Impatient
Talkative	: _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ : _____ :	Quiet

[illegible]

APPENDIX B

HUMAN RESOURCES RESEARCH ORGANIZATION
Fort Knox, Kentucky

BACKGROUND QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name: _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)
2. Social Security Number: _____
3. Date of Birth: _____
4. Highest Grade Completed in School: _____
5. Race: (Check one)
White (Caucasian) _____
Black (Negroid) _____
Other _____
6. What is your Military Classification?
RA _____
US _____
7. Married: _____ Single: _____ Separated: _____ Divorced: _____
8. Date you came into the Army: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
9. Parents: (Check one)
Living Together _____
Separated _____
Divorced _____
Father Deceased _____
Mother Deceased _____
Not Sure _____
10. Where have you lived most of your life?
_____ Farm
_____ Small Town (up to 2,500 people)
_____ Town with more than 2,500 people
_____ City with more than 25,000 people
_____ Large City with more than 100,000 people

11. Have you ever had a brother in any of the military services?

☐ Yes
☐ No

If your answer to Question 11 is "YES," please answer Question 11A.
If your answer to Question 11 is "NO," do not answer Question 11A.

11A. Was your brother ever confined to a stockade?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Unsure

12. Were you ever fired from a civilian job?

☐ Yes
☐ No

13. Were you ever arrested in civilian life?

☐ Yes
☐ No

14. Were you ever confined in a civilian jail or prison or detained in a military detention center?

☐ Yes
☐ No

15. Were you ever given an Article 15?

☐ Yes
☐ No

16. What offense are you currently charged with? (Describe briefly.)

17. Were you ever confined to a stockade before?

☐ Yes
☐ No